

1964

like this treaty. His name is BARRY GOLDWATER and he fought against it. He wanted to go on exploding more bombs. Even though there's enough now to kill just about everybody in the whole world. And do you know how the story ends? On November 3, vote for President Johnson. The stakes are too high for you to stay home.

What will we see next? Herr Goebbels in his heyday could not compete with such gruesome, panic-inspiring falsehoods calculated to instill fear into our citizenry. It is one thing for politicians to exchange bromides with each other—as much as the public tires of that commonplace occurrence—but it is quite another thing to involve little children. I suggest the President of the United States, who has sat stony silent on this subject, must take great delight in these performances as a wily substitute for face-to-face confrontation with his opponent. He who pushed the buttons and pulled the strings at Atlantic City could end these despicable, distasteful acts of cowardice by sticking to the issues. It is his campaign. Are you proud, Mister President?

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the texts of the two commercials be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the commercials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NO. 1 DEMOCRATIC TV SPOT TRANSCRIPT
VIDEO

Shot of child eating ice cream cone.

AUDIO

Voice over, female (almost like a fairy tale): Do you know what people used to do? They used to explode atomic bombs in the air. You know children should have lots of vitamin A and vitamin D and calcium. But they shouldn't have any strontium 90 or cesium 137 or iodine 131. They're radioactive and make you sick.

Do you know what people finally did? They got together and signed a nuclear test ban treaty. And then the radioactive poison started to go away.

But now there's a man who wants to be President of the United States, and he doesn't like this treaty.

His name is BARRY GOLDWATER and he fought against it. He wanted to go on exploding more bombs.

Even though there's enough now to kill just about everybody in the whole world. And do you know how the story ends? On November 3, vote for President Johnson. "The stakes are too high for you to stay home."

NO. 2 DEMOCRATIC TV SPOT TRANSCRIPT
VIDEO

Little girl in a field pulling daisy petals. Camera begins to zero in on little girl's right eye and reaches it as the audio portion reaches zero.

Atomic bomb explodes.

AUDIO

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.

Voice (male). Nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one, zero.

Sound of bomb exploding.

Voice (President Johnson's). These are the stakes; to make a world in which all of God's children can live or go into the dark. We must either love each other or we must die.

Banner: "Vote for Lyndon Johnson on November 3." White letters on black background.

ANNOUNCER. Vote for President Johnson on November 3. The stakes are too high for you to stay at home.

Running time: 60 seconds.

MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. HART. Mr. President, today, the 16th of September, is Mexican Independence Day; and this year, once again, joyful celebrations will commemorate the heroic struggle, over 150 years ago, of the Mexican people for independence.

Against formidable odds, the Mexican people, armed with little more than courage and determination, waged their fight for more than 10 years against foreign domination.

Today, Mexico stands as a symbol of progress and a bulwark in the fortress of democracy. Her achievements in gaining economic justice for all her citizens, making educational opportunity available to the remotest village, and employing and improving the techniques of this age of technology, testify to the quality and vision of her leadership.

The destinies of the United States and Mexico are joined in the common cause of freedom for all men. Our borders are cemented in a permanent bond of friendship.

Mr. President, we are fortunate that thousands of our citizens are of Mexican background. These industrious people have enriched our life with their language, their music, and their colorful customs.

On the anniversary of Mexican independence, our citizens of Mexican cultural heritage take pride in the achievements of their forebears.

Mr. President, on this occasion, I am proud to extend my very good wishes to our Mexican friends south of the border, and to join all our citizens of Mexican background in celebrating this important day.

HARTFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM AND POLICY OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, two issues have been of particularly great concern to Congress and the Nation this year—the best possible education for our young people, and equal opportunities in all areas for our Negro population.

The antipoverty program and other legislation is intended to help meet the serious problem of school dropouts and to equip these youngsters with the skills and knowledge needed to play an active and productive role in our modern society.

The Civil Rights Act stands as a landmark in the efforts to assure equal rights for all and to provide minority groups with an equal opportunity for the best life America has to offer.

But these national efforts cannot alone solve such problems, for, in the end, tangible results depend upon the interest and participation of the individual communities.

I would like to take this opportunity to point out the significant work which

Hartford, Conn., and the Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce are doing in these two important areas.

The chamber of commerce last year initiated a work-study program for youngsters similar to those envisioned in national legislation. With the cooperation of 20 of the larger employers in the Greater Hartford area, efforts were made to convince young people that they should continue their educations rather than drop out of high school.

The program was an unqualified success, and this year it is being expanded. The Hartford Board of Education is appointing a full-time coordinator and the chamber of commerce is seeking the participation of more business and industrial employers.

It is a program such as this which can have a profound effect on a student's future and which can greatly benefit the community as a whole. As the Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce has said, this type of work-study program serves a threefold purpose:

First, it is effective in convincing the youngsters participating that they really do need further education and higher skills.

Secondly, this realization seems to spread effectively to other students not personally involved in the program.

Finally, it helps develop these youngsters into the types of permanent employees, equipped with skills, for which the employers in the area are looking.

The Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce has also taken an active and leading role in the efforts to make Hartford a community which truly provides challenge, equal opportunity, and a rewarding life for all its people.

In this connection, the chamber has devoted considerable attention to what it feels to be a basic problem—communications.

This stems from the strong realization that the best business policies of equal employment opportunity may be blunted and lose much of their effectiveness if not communicated throughout the business organization and throughout the entire community.

The chamber board of directors has recently adopted a statement of policy which reiterates its basic principles in this important matter.

I ask unanimous consent that this statement regarding the employment policies of its members be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, GREATER HARTFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, EMPLOYMENT POLICY STATEMENT, AUGUST 14, 1964

Although its members have long since committed the Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce to work with every resource at its command to make this a community that provides challenge, equal opportunity, and a rewarding life for all its people, it is recognized that serious economic and social problems still remain to be solved before this goal is attained.

For welfare of the Greater Hartford community, it is an urgent necessity that its organizations, agencies, corporations, and individual businessmen accelerate their efforts to arrive at ultimate solutions to these problems.

to assure that all persons are considered for employment and promotion as individuals on the strengths of their skills, talents, aptitudes, and potential development, it is the policy of the Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce that—

1. Management of every business and industrial firm increase their use of every possible avenue of communication within their organization to keep all their employees actively aware of their firms' established equal opportunity policies in hiring and promoting.

2. Employers take positive steps to keep the labor market informed that such policies do exist and are being followed.

3. Individual companies periodically review the qualifications of their own employees to identify those qualified for advancement or who have a potential for higher skilled employment, a practice now successfully being applied by many companies.

4. In dealing with advancement of people or the initial filling of a job opening, greater efforts be made to evaluate the aptitude and potential of candidates as well as their present experience, training, and ability. These efforts should include a review and analysis of selection procedures.

THE SOVIET SUBMARINE BUILDUP IN CUBA

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I have recently received through the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba—which had frequently turned out to be right in the past—two alarming reports on the Soviet maritime and submarine buildup in Cuba, and on other developments which indicate the existence of a continued but highly selective Soviet military buildup in Cuba.

Because I consider it important that we follow this situation closely, I ask unanimous consent that the reports of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the reports were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOVIET BUILDUP IN CUBA INCLUDES SUBMARINE EXPLORATIONS

The Russian military presence in Cuba has been augmented sharply in the past 30 to 45 days. New Soviet bases are being constructed in Guanabacoa, on the north coast of Havana Province, as well as the Gonzalo hills, near the Hershey sugar mill, also on the north coast of Havana Province.

This information has come to light at the time of the arrival of a Soviet Naval mission, which will investigate the waters of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

All indications are that the Soviets have embarked upon a heightened military buildup in Cuba which includes oceanographic studies of the sea currents in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. The reasons for these latter studies, it is believed by competent Navy authorities, are related to finding stratus of water in which submarines may lie undetected by sonar devices and other means of detection.

While the sea investigations are termed peaceful, it is noted that the Soviets will be in charge of the Castro navy and the Lambda fishing fleet which is incorporated into the Cuban Navy command, together with various other sections of the Castro government. According to the Cuban radio, over 250 Soviet personnel are involved in this expedition, which will last "approximately a year or longer." Private sources in and out of Cuba estimate that the actual number of Soviets will be in the neighborhood of 1,000 or more. In addition, the Cuban radio states

that an unspecified number of Czechs will join the expedition at a later date.

On land, a new shipment of arms from Russia was unloaded at the port of Matanzas on August 11. They were unloaded from four Soviet ships of various tonnage under the by-now familiar security precautions.

Included in the cargo are amphibious tanks of undetermined number, security cargo, and new military trucks and trailers.

One convoy unloaded from the ships comprised 12 enormous 26-wheeled truck trailers.

Still another convoy, larger than the first, carried cylindrical objects which were covered with tarpaulins. They are believed by the underground to be missiles. Each truck contained two Russians, and the convoy, like the previous one, was escorted by Soviet soldiers in jeeps and by truckloads of Cuban militia. All entrance roads to the highway were blocked by security guards armed with machineguns. The route of the convoy took them to the south of Las Villas Province, east of Matanzas.

The use of the port of Matanzas for the introduction of missiles has been reported on previous occasions.

On the heels of these reports come others: Russian youth of 17 and 18 years of age, newly recruited into the Soviet Army, are being sent to Cuba. They are in camps at Torrens, and Guajay El Chico, Havana suburbs.

General headquarters of the Soviet Army of occupation has been located in the Kohly section of Havana. The building housing the Russian General Headquarters in Kohly is known to the Cubans, ironically, as the White House.

The few remaining Cuban families in the Kohly section have been removed. Their houses have been reconditioned for occupancy by newly arriving Soviet personnel.

More Russians and their families have been located in the section called Plaza del Medio Dia.

Another area is being readied for the arrival of more Soviets. The section is the beach of Vista del Mar, between Quiebra Hacha and Mariel on the north coast of Pinar del Rio Province.

Soviet soldiers are busily constructing underground bases in a hill near Guanabacoa, on the north coast of Havana Province. This work, which commenced 6 months ago, followed the destruction of obsolete military emplacements.

Eye witnesses, among them Victor Alegria Torres, former Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the now Communist captured Cuban Confederation of Labor, believe that missile silos are being constructed in that area.

He reports that the familiar 26-wheeled truck trailers arrived at the site of construction bearing hollow cylindrical objects. Sections of these tubes or objects, were then lowered vertically into the ground and assembled by Russian crews. The diameter of these sections are described as between 6 to 8 feet. They were installed by heavy-duty cranes.

Immediately following their placement, the entire area was camouflaged in grass and eucalyptus trees.

Reports on the Soviet Naval mission came from Cuban Government sources—revolution of August 19. According to those statements, the expedition started Tuesday, September 1, under the command of a Professor Rosov. Four Soviet ships, fully equipped with electronic gear, are leading the expedition.

The Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba notes the testimony of State Department Aide William C. Herrington, last January 29, in which he pointed out the peril to our shores. Herrington told the Senate Merchant Marine Subcommittee that many of Castro's "fishing" craft are thought to be spy vessels, and testified that they had increased in number over the past year or two.

Other sources, among them the Organization of American States, have established the military nature of Castro's fishing fleet in gun-running and infiltrating terrorists into Latin American countries. Units of the fishing fleet, which will comprise a great part of the Soviet underwater expedition, are known to be equipped with electronics equipment in no way related to the task of fishing.

The Cuban Student Directorate has the plan of operation of the Soviet venture in hemisphere waters. It notes that areas of underwater exploration include the west coast of Florida, the mouth of the Mississippi River, and areas offshore of Galveston and Corpus Christi in Texas.

SOVIETS EXPLORE CARIB WATERS—MILITARY PURPOSE SEEN

On August 19, Revolucion, Castro's official spokesman, announced the arrival of a Soviet mission which will investigate the waters of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The group arrived aboard the Soviet ship *Kovaliesky* and is headed by a Professor Rosov. All indications are that the expedition has a military purpose.

According to statements made by the Castro government, the expedition will be carried out by four Soviet vessels—*Kovaliesky*, *Lomonosov*, *Xiphias*, and *Delfin*. They range in tonnage from 5,000 tons to the 60-ton *Delfin*.

Headquarters for the undersea expedition is on the 400-ton *Kovaliesky* which is completely equipped with electronic instruments, and is under the command of Soviet Captain Dolgocenko.

While the investigations are termed peaceful, it is noted that the Soviets will command the Castro navy, the Lambda fishing fleet which has long been identified with spying and infiltration of arms and men into Latin America, the Cuban merchant marine and various sections of the National Fishing Institute and the Department of Oceanology of the Cuban Academy of Science.

Testifying before the Senate Merchant Marine Subcommittee on January 29, State Department Aide William C. Herrington pointed out the peril posed to our shores by Cuban "fishing" craft. Many are thought to be spy vessels, and have increased in numbers over the past year or two.

According to the Cuban radio, well over 250 Soviet personnel will be involved in the expedition. In addition, a Czech detachment is scheduled to join the expedition in October. The explorations commenced this week. The Cuban student directorate in exile has reported extensively on the basic military nature of Castro's fishing fleet, and states that this new expedition is to develop a strategic plan for the unprotected southern frontier of the United States. The DRE is in possession of information regarding the areas which will be covered in deep-sea explorations. They include:

The areas of Puerto Rico, British Guiana, the eastern section of Dominican waters; the Goajira Peninsula in Venezuela; Cabo Beata in Dominican Republic, Cabo Tiburon in Haiti, offshore from the U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba; Cayo Gran Inagua in the Bahamas; Baracoa and Nipe Bay in Cuba.

Also to be covered in these underwater explorations are the Crooked Passage of the Bahamas, the Island of Turiguan, Isabela de Sagua in Cuba, and Andros Island. Waters off Mexico will be explored in the area of Veracruz, and the Mujeres Island. Also scheduled for underwater explorations in Central America and the Caribbean are Cape Gracias a Dios in Honduras; offshore from the Panama Canal; and the eastern extremes of Jamaica, and Gran Caiman.

The Gulf of Mexico area is also included, along with the entire west coast of Florida up to Pensacola, the mouth of the Mississippi

River, and offshore from Galveston and Corpus Christi.

The DRE believes that this Soviet expedition is another in a chain of events relating to the Soviet military buildup in Cuba. So-called fishing boats which have been operating in the Gulf of Mexico and the Bahamas are equipped with the latest electronic devices in espionage. They also have been used to observe maritime traffic, and have been employed, under the command of the Cuban Navy, in military exercises.

Information submitted to the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, by reliable underground sources in Cuba relate all of these activities to the development of a submarine potential in Cuba. According to these reports, the expedition will study western currents and temperatures which will permit submarines to lie undetected by sonar and other devices. It is for this reason that aerological and meteorological studies have been made over the past year. Marine traffic is related to these studies.

Information from the same reliable underground sources confirm that submarine pens are being constructed in Cayo Fragoso, located offshore on the north coast of Las Villas Province. According to this intelligence, a system of underground and underwater pens have been under construction for some time, and will be completed in the near future. It is the judgment of this report that they will be used by Soviet submarines.

In May of this year, a Soviet submarine was seen at dawn from a short distance. The craft was towing a huge projectile-like object by cable. After a half hour of these maneuvers, the object was drawn into the submarine. The submarine was estimated to be 90 meters long.

Other reports state that in addition to Cayo Fragoso, construction is underway to establish permanent bases for submarines in other areas of Cuba. The area is at Punta Mulas, near Nipe Bay in the easternmost Province of Oriente. The construction is sufficiently far advanced, say these sources, that three Soviet submarines are expected shortly and will be permanently based there.

RURAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, our Nation needs to move at a faster pace in wiping out the slums that exist in rural America. We take pride in the fact that in the past 4 years we have revitalized and greatly expanded the rural housing program of the Farmers Home Administration. But we must redouble our efforts.

Since 1961 the Farmers Home Administration has loaned \$450 million to rural people so they might have modern homes in which to live. But we should be extending that much credit every year.

More than a million rural families still live in homes that are a menace to their health and safety.

During the fifties, when we should have been attacking this problem with all our force, the activities of the Farmers Home Administration were throttled. In fact, for a time, the rural housing program was discontinued.

Now we have to make up for lost time. Recently the Congress authorized \$150 million to continue the housing program of the Farmers Home Administration for another year.

Before 12 months pass we must enact legislation that will really move us toward the goal of a decent home for every rural American. Perhaps this can be

done by expanding the current insured loan program of the Farmers Home Administration, a program that utilizes funds obtained from private investors to help family farmers improve their farms and help rural communities develop water systems. I introduced a bill last year for this purpose and am hopeful it will receive Senate consideration prior to adjournment.

The agency is experienced, the need is obvious, the method is well tested—losses are only one-hundredths of 1 percent of the funds advanced. All that is needed is an adequate system of providing the needed funds.

An excellent article by Leland DuVall in the Arkansas Gazette calls rural housing "the forgotten orphan in the private-public program that has enabled the United States to become the best housed Nation in the world." In suggesting steps that can be taken to modernize all rural homes, Mr. DuVall tells of the need for improving the housing of farm laborers as well as other rural families. We have every reason to believe that the recently enacted Omnibus Housing Act of 1964, with its provisions for Federal financial assistance to rural groups that want to build better homes for farm laborers, will do much to help eliminate the shacks that too often pass for housing in areas where migrant laborers harvest the crops. The new legislation will enable the Farmers Home Administration to contribute up to two-thirds of the cost of farm labor housing.

BROADENING THE SMALL WATERSHED PROGRAM

Mr. DuVall, in the September 6 edition of the Arkansas Gazette, also discussed another important subject—a proposal made by Representative WILBUR MILLS, of Arkansas, for broadening the small watershed program.

Mr. President, I have been a longtime advocate of the watershed approach to soil and water conservation in America. It provides for a combined effort of local, State, and Federal organizations and agencies to team up for community improvement. The key to the success of the small watershed program has been the fact that individual projects are started at the local level and are carried out under local leadership.

During the past 10 years the Congress has broadened and made Public Law 566 more useful at least four times. I call to the attention of fellow Senators this proposal for further broadening the legislative authority for the small watershed program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD Mr. DuVall's article on rural housing and his column on the small watershed program.

There being no objection, the article and column were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORGOTTEN ORPHAN: RURAL HOUSING

(By Leland DuVall)

Rural housing remains the forgotten orphan in the private-public program that has enabled the United States to become the best-housed Nation in the world. Here, as in other areas, we often are so pleased with our accomplishments that we overlook the unfinished part of the job.

We can claim, for example, that the ratio of bathrooms to people is at a record level. A closer look reveals that the distribution pattern leaves part of the problem unsolved. Some families own bathrooms on a 1-to-1 ratio with an extra or two for guests; others have none at all.

People who raise the subject of distribution sometimes are accused of proposing that we should take the un-American approach and—figuratively speaking—pull out the extra plumbing so that it can be installed where there is a greater need. They seem to overlook the fact that the American industrial system is quite capable of turning out a sufficient number of tubs and pipes to fill all needs. The prosperity of the whole country depends on the production of goods and services and the wheels of the factories turn only when there is a demand.

Obviously, there still is a strong demand for improved housing in urban areas but the problems here can be solved. Funds are available for loans to qualified buyers and builders and the new housing law eases the path of the borrower and lender. In the more extreme cases, urban renewal may help solve the problem.

THE RURAL DEMAND

In the rural areas, the situation is different. Conventional lenders are none to anxious to pick up mortgages outside the towns and cities and the Federal Housing Administration cannot offer loan insurance that would strengthen the paper. The result of this concentration of home promotion in cities, has left the greatest existing backlog of demand for homes in the rural part of the country.

The nature of the problem varies with location and with the business of the man who would like to have a new house. Consequently, no single solution would be adequate.

SOME OF THE SOURCES

Starting at the bottom of the list (with the people who are least able to obtain loans), here are some of the sources:

The Farmers Home Administration makes direct loans to farmers for home construction—provided the potential borrower can show that he will be able to repay and can demonstrate that the money is not available from conventional sources. H. H. Hankins, State administrator of the agency, said the demand here was strong and the Government does not provide adequate funds. The new housing law gives the Farmers Home Administration an additional \$150 million for direct loans but Hankins said his agency had enough approved applications in its files to take the State's share of the money.

Congress has considered—and, so far, has not approved—a plan to extend Federal Housing Administration loan insurance to rural areas. Such a law would enable private lenders to make loans on rural houses. By reducing the risk, the insurance would trim the interest rate and open up the market.

Over in east Arkansas, where the problem is a little different, Davis Fitzhugh, of Augusta, has come up with a suggestion that could help solve the problem of adequate housing for tenants and hired farmworkers. In a letter to R. Sargent Shriver, Director of the War on Poverty, Fitzhugh said thousands of Arkansas farmowners (and he included himself) needed to build new houses for their tenants or farm employees.

HIGHER CALIBER WORKER

"The numbers of these employees are fewer now," he said, "but they are of much higher caliber than the old-time sharecropper. These men have to be good, competent workers if they are to be placed in charge of a \$15,000 combine or a \$20,000 picker."

Fitzhugh explained that the farmworkers demanded (and were entitled to have) modern homes with good bathrooms, insula-

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tion, adequate heating facilities and a cooling system.

"The landowner who sits down with his employee to discuss building a modern house often backs away when he realizes the size of the investment and the discouragingly slow rate of depreciation," Fitzhugh wrote.

He suggested that part of the problem might be solved by giving the landowner an opportunity to depreciate the building in a relatively short time. The fast writeoff has been used repeatedly to stimulate capital investment in industry and Fitzhugh thinks the same approach could be used in agriculture. He said the accelerated depreciation should be allowed only if the house was used for employees or tenants and the rate should not be permitted for structures built for the farmer's immediate family.

BAYS PLANS NEEDED

The other suggestion called for the Government, through some of its appropriate agencies, to offer plans and specifications for adequate housing of this type. He mentioned concrete masonry (blocks) as a possible building material that might meet the needs of landowners and tenants but he noted that few farmers knew how to use this building method effectively.

Fitzhugh and many other farmers know that the shotgun house no longer is acceptable shelter. The reasons are economic as well as humanitarian and the solution must be found.

FARMER AND HIS HOME

While the industry-tested trick of the fast writeoff, coupled with good planning and engineering, may help solve the housing problem of the east Arkansas tenant or farmworker, it will do nothing for the man who operates his own farm and is unable to find a lender who will finance his new house. Neither will it help the man who has a job in town (because his little farm no longer will produce a living) but lives in the country.

Here, then, are three tools that could help provide rural housing: Fitzhugh's faster writeoff, the extension of FHA authority so that loans on rural property can qualify for insurance, and an adequate supply of funds for direct loans by the Farmers Home Administration.

The Nation has the raw materials and potential borrowers have demonstrated ability and willingness to repay the loans. The whole economy would benefit from a fuller use of our resources.

PROPOSALS BY MILLS SEEK TO BROADEN WATERSHED PROGRAM

(By Leland DuVall)

The tendency to waste natural resources—minerals, soil, water and timber are examples—is inherent in a free economic system where supplies seem to exceed all possible demand. The United States went through this evolutionary phase in the early years of its history but the 20th century brought a realization that the Nation, with all of its assets, could not continue to destroy its inherent bounty and still feed the growing population.

The first Roosevelt was an evangelist of conservation but the situation had to grow worse before the country would accept the kind of reforms that would change the direction. By the time Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, the myth of superabundance had disappeared and virtually everyone who had studied the inventory of natural resources knew that the stocks had been depleted to a dangerous level.

Conservation, once regarded as a violation of the free enterprise system, became a word that could be used in the best circles. The petroleum industry, stimulated by the threat that the Federal Government might insist that it halt the waste that resulted from

uncontrolled pumping, put together its Interstate Oil Compact Commission. In the name of conservation, the Commission worked out a program under which companies in the major producing States pumped only the amount of petroleum that would find a market. Lumber companies formerly solved their supply problem by moving their mills when the timber was cut out. When they saw the other side of the woods they realized that future supplies could be obtained only by growing the trees they would need. Forest conservation became an important phase of the business—with the Federal Government providing major assistance.

Despite the fact that no shortages of agricultural commodities actually developed, soil and water conservation programs were established as part of a plan to assure a continuing supply of food and fiber. The work moved slowly at first because farmers had acquired a well-established habit of land waste. In the early years of the Nation, a man could homestead and clear a new farm at less expense than would be required to save the old land.

The small watershed program, as authorized by Public Law 566, has become one of the more popular approaches to soil and water conservation. It provides for complete conservation on a stipulated area (watershed) through the combined efforts of local, State, and Federal organizations and agencies. In a report on the status of watershed applications in Arkansas, the Soil Conservation Service has released this scorecard: Applications have been received for 89 projects; 35 of them have been authorized for planning; 22 have been authorized for operations, and construction has been completed on 5.

Perhaps the key to the success of the small watershed program has been the fact that individual projects are started at the local level. Appropriate State agencies and the Soil Conservation Service provide their assistance on invitation.

Here, as in other developing programs, the needs change constantly. Despite its success, the small watershed program needs to be altered from time to time if it is to serve its purpose.

Representative WILBUR D. MILLS, Democrat, of Arkansas, outlined some of the needed legislative changes at a recent meeting of the east central area of the Arkansas Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Some of his suggestions have been written into proposed legislation that is in various degrees of progress. MILLS listed these needs:

Authority for the Federal Government to administer watershed construction contracts, if requested by local sponsoring organizations to do so.

Authority at the State level to provide assistance to local organizations in obtaining land, easements and rights-of-way for watershed projects.

An amendment to Public Law 566 that would permit the use of funds authorized for community improvement to acquire land rights in the watershed program.

Federal appropriations for watershed planning should be increased.

Installation of land treatment measures should be speeded.

Under the present arrangement, construction contracts on small watershed projects must be administered at the local level and only the sponsoring organization (usually a district formed for the purpose) can sign the pact. MILLS explained that, in many cases, these districts lacked experience in negotiating contracts and had no permanent staff that could do the job. His proposal would leave the authority at the local level if the sponsors preferred this arrangement but the Government agency would have authority to make the contract if the sponsors asked for assistance.

The law, as it now stands, prohibits the use of funds appropriated under Public Law 566 for obtaining land, easements, or rights-of-way. MILLS agreed that there was nothing wrong with the arrangement but he said it might be possible to use other Federal funds for this purpose. Several programs offer Federal funds for community improvement projects such as water systems. Sometimes the best source of water is a reservoir created as part of a small watershed program. According to MILLS, the community should be authorized to use some of this Federal money to help obtain land needed for the watershed work.

The popularity of the watershed program has created a need for additional funds to be used in the planning stages but the Budget Bureau has succeeded in holding down the appropriation. MILLS believes it should be increased.

MILLS also believes the maximum size of an impoundment should be increased from the present 5,000-acre feet to 12,500-acre feet. The House approved an amendment that would have provided for the increase but the Senate failed to go along with the proposal.

These proposed changes would broaden the scope of the small watershed program and make a major contribution to conservation in the United States. One other suggested change is essential.

If a watershed project is to serve its primary purpose (conservation of soil and water resources) land in the drainage areas must be managed wisely. Local organizations are required to carry out conservation treatment on at least half the land in the drainage areas but this part of the program is hampered by a lack of long-term planning. The Great Plains conservation program, where cost-share contracts are based on complete farm conservation plans, could serve as a model for agreements with owners of land in the drainage areas. The plan apparently is working well and could be extended to cover the small watersheds.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which the clerk will state.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11380).

MR. PROXMIER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

MR. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the order of yesterday, the Senator from Michigan (Mr. McNAMARA) is entitled to the floor.

MR. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me for a few minutes without his losing the floor? I make that request.

MR. McNAMARA. I yield for that purpose.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.